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STRENGTHENING OF THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, INCLUDING SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE: SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES OR REGIONS

Assistance to Mozambique

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I. COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

1. The signing of the general peace agreement in October 1992, and the resulting cease-fire brought to an end more than a decade of armed conflict, which had caused the massive displacement of more than 5 million Mozambicans. Throughout 1992, Mozambique was also affected by the worst regional drought in this century, which provoked additional movements towards provincial and district towns, where there was better access to relief assistance.

2. The peace agreement placed humanitarian assistance firmly within the context of peacemaking and peace-keeping. The Declaration by the Government of the Republic of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana (RENAMO) on guiding principles for humanitarian assistance, signed in July 1992 and included as an integral part of the peace accord, specifically called on the United Nations to coordinate the provision of humanitarian assistance to Mozambique. The United Nations Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination, which was to function at the field level as the practical expression of the coordination role of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs, was transformed by the Security Council in its resolution 797 (1992) into the humanitarian component of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ).

3. Based on the principles of neutrality and freedom of movement, the United Nations Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination was to coordinate the expeditious delivery of assistance by United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations to those in need in affected areas. Humanitarian assistance and continued support for medium- and longer-term development programmes necessary for reconstruction played an important role in the peace-keeping and peacemaking process. Initially, relief assistance spearheaded the opening up of RENAMO areas to facilitate delivery of food, non-food relief items and the start of reconstruction. This cleared the way for the return of internally displaced persons and refugees. Equally important, this process helped to establish and cultivate channels of communication between the Government and RENAMO, especially at local and provincial levels.

4. In line with the mandate of the United Nations Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination to ensure neutrality in the distribution of humanitarian assistance, provincial humanitarian assistance committees, chaired by field officers of the United Nations Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination, with both Government and RENAMO participation, have been established. These provincial humanitarian assistance committees plan the delivery of food, non-food relief and seeds and tools, as well as promote reconstruction and rehabilitation of basic services. The United Nations Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination has initiated tripartite discussions on social services at the central and provincial levels to integrate RENAMO health personnel into the Government's health system and to expand education in ex-RENAMO areas. Meetings of provincial humanitarian assistance committees bring together the Government, RENAMO, non-governmental organizations and the United Nations on a host of issues, as do the sectoral tripartite working groups set up in several provinces. Frequent joint visits to ex-RENAMO areas are helping to speed up rehabilitation of the country's economy and social services. All these efforts

also expand the channels of communication which support the reintegration of all areas into a single administration, as called for in the peace accord.

5. The United Nations Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination has endeavoured to create the conditions for greater coordination among the principal actors - the Government, RENAMO, United Nations agencies, donors and non-governmental organizations. Of the 24 Professional staff of the Office at Maputo and in the provinces, 8 were seconded by United Nations agencies, 2 by a multilateral agency and 1 by a major donor, while the remainder were supported by the ONUMOZ budget. Ten field assistants from the United Nations Volunteers were assigned to different parts of the country, while the staff of many other organizations have worked on numerous projects together with personnel of the United Nations Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination. Another area in which multi-agency coordination efforts have resulted in clear benefits is in putting together the information needed to work together better. Because they are acting in concert, the Government, RENAMO, donors, agencies and implementors are able to combine their information into a global picture of the needs and each individual organization's response. Substantial progress has been made by the United Nations Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination in consolidating such information into reports on indicators and a geography of human needs and responses throughout the country.

6. The management of emergency interventions and the transition to reconstruction and rehabilitation requires coordination by government institutions to ensure that assistance responds to priority needs. The National Executive Commission on the Emergency is responsible for coordination at the central level, while the provincial emergency commissions are focal points in the provinces. The Department for the Prevention and Combat of Natural Disasters is the operational relief agency with offices in all provinces. At the national and provincial levels, that Department and the government unit that provides support to refugees are active participants within the coordinating mechanisms of the United Nations Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination. Emergency response units were set up within ministries with major responsibilities for humanitarian assistance such as health, education and social welfare. These entities had combined needs of US$ 18 million for institutional support during 1993/94, against which there were commitments of $8.7 million and obligations for disbursement of $7.9 million by the programme year's end in April 1994. The United Nations Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination is working closely with national institutions to ensure that the roles and responsibilities deemed necessary to continue after the departure of ONUMOZ are passed on to appropriate government institutions or United Nations agencies.

II. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES: 1992 TO 1994

A. Mobilization and allocation of resources

7. The outline for humanitarian assistance programmes emerged from the donors conference held at Rome in December 1992. The conference produced a draft set of financial requirements for post-war programming in support of the resettlement and reintegration of the returning refugees, internally displaced

persons and demobilized soldiers, along with initial pledges from the international community. Support for the electoral process was also discussed.

8. On that basis, the United Nations Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination, in conjunction with both the Government and RENAMO, developed a consolidated humanitarian assistance programme for the period May 1993 to April 1994, with requirements of $560 million. The relief needs of the immediate post-war period were covered by the 1992/93 Mozambique drought emergency appeal, which totalled $457 million, of which $315 million, or 62 per cent, was pledged. A follow-up meeting with donors, also chaired by the United Nations and Italy, was held at Maputo in June 1993. Subsequently, the humanitarian assistance programme has been continually updated in response to changing needs.

9. An updated consolidated humanitarian assistance programme was presented in November 1993 in conjunction with the World Bank Consultative Group meeting in Paris. The most important change at that time was the doubling of needs for the health sector to $52 million, mainly to cover requirements for rural health care, which had gone beyond what was originally foreseen. Since the update was produced, a reintegration support scheme has been set up to pay subsidies to ex-soldiers for over 18 months, as well as other important training and reintegration programmes for that important target group, creating additional requirements of $23 million. The response of the international community to the consolidated programme has been excellent. Firm commitments totalling $536 million have been made, representing 87 per cent of the programme's target of $616 million by the end of April 1994.

10. With regard to implementation of humanitarian activities, $455 million, or 85 per cent of commitments, had been disbursed or obligated for disbursement by 30 April 1994. However, there are still many outstanding and new needs to be met during the remainder of 1994, mainly for emergency relief and reintegration schemes. These are presented in a consolidated humanitarian assistance programme for the eight months from May to December 1994. In this regard, $47 million are required to fund special programmes for the reintegration of demobilized soldiers and $51 million to deliver humanitarian support for reintegration in rural areas, mainly in the form of seeds and tools, health, water, education and a vulnerable groups programme. Another $66 million is required for emergency relief, including food, non-food and internal migration assistance and special relief in the wake of cyclone Nadia, while a further $31 million is required for the refugee repatriation operation.

11. Although a large portion of these needs and activities indicate the existence of significant emergency humanitarian requirements, the consolidated humanitarian assistance programme for 1994 attempts to move the humanitarian endeavour in Mozambique towards rehabilitation and reconstruction. In this sense, it is to provide a link to the medium- and longer-term development assistance provided by the World Bank, United Nations agencies and bilateral donors.

12. Commitments of a total of $51 million have been made to the trust funds that is administered by the Department of Humanitarian Affairs and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to support the activities defined in the consolidated humanitarian assistance programme. While these funds are

under 10 per cent of the overall programme for 1993/94, they have facilitated a flexible response by the donor community to the particularly urgent needs which emerge, often unpredictably, in a complex situation.

13. Funds from both the Department of Humanitarian Affairs and the UNDP trust funds have been applied to important aspects of the demobilization programme, including provision of food, transportation, clothing, seeds and tools. The trust fund of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs has allocated $20.7 million to multi-sectoral initiatives that target the reintegration of internally displaced persons and refugees, mine clearance, transport of the most vulnerable to their home communities and the provision of seeds and tools and other items. A total of $9 million has already been received by the UNDP trust fund for reintegration programmes for ex-soldiers, including the reintegration support scheme.

14. While the response of the international community has created the foundation on which rehabilitation and sustainable development can be built, assistance with the planning, coordination and monitoring of national reconstruction will be required in order to maximize the use of available resources. In short, the support given to humanitarian programmes during the peace process must now be translated into firm commitments aimed at ensuring durable development.

B. Food aid

15. At the time of the peace agreement, there were 3.1 million displaced and drought-affected Mozambicans and 1.2 million refugees in neighbouring countries who were receiving food aid. The peace agreement opened up possibilities for getting relief to inaccessible areas, thereby averting the threat of widespread famine. Against 460,000 tons of relief food aid (maize, beans, oil) requested in the 1992/93 Mozambique drought emergency appeal, 554,000 tons were pledged. These commitments ensured sufficient carry-over stocks to meet the food aid needs for the massive resettlement that began immediately after the cease-fire went into effect in mid-October 1992.

16. As a result of increased agricultural production, the projected number of people to be assisted for the 1993/94 period dropped to a monthly average of 1.8 million beneficiaries, taking into account returning refugees and resettling internally displaced families. The required 336,000 tons of food were covered by arrivals of food committed in 1992, as well as contributions from May 1993 to April 1994. Donors have channelled relief food aid through the United Nations (the World Food Programme (WFP)) or non-governmental organizations. Food aid deliveries to RENAMO areas increased steadily because roads were being opened and mines cleared, particularly in Sofala Province. The United Nations Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination recorded 74,000 tons distributed to 78 districts from the signing of the peace agreement through May 1994. There are more than 30 national and international non-governmental organizations involved in distribution in those areas.

17. A joint Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)/WFP crop and food supply assessment mission to Mozambique visited all provinces in

April 1994. The mission reported that overall food aid requirements for the 1994/95 marketing year will would be 495,000 tons of cereal and 100,000 tons of pulse. To meet these requirements, imports of 182,000 tons of cereal are recommended for emergency relief assistance, along with an additional 313,000 tons of cereal to be imported for commercial marketing. The remainder of food requirements should be covered by local production, mainly of cassava.

18. The number of people in need of food assistance during the 1994/95 period will include 457,000 war- and drought-affected persons, 118,000 demobilized soldiers and their dependents, and 547,000 returnees expected up to May 1995. This works out to a monthly average of 1.1 million beneficiaries over the 12 months from May 1994 to April 1995, compared to 1.8 million over the previous 12 months and 3.1 million at the time of the signing of the peace agreement. In 1994/95, the inclusion of demobilized soldiers and their dependents so as to assist in their reintegration into civilian life is important in the context of reinforcing the climate for a durable peace.

19. World Food Programme assistance to Mozambique during the period 1992-1994 reached 500,000 tons of food commodities, with handling and internal transport costs valued at $232 million. World Food Programme assistance covered about 60 per cent of the total emergency food requirements, with the remainder coming principally from the United States of America, the European Union, Canada, Germany, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Norway. In order to address the problem of food delivery to inaccessible areas, the World Food Programme established a special logistics unit - UNILOG - in October 1992. While its initial primary responsibility was delivery of assistance to RENAMO-controlled areas, it has expanded into other areas, including all the assembly areas for the demobilization of soldiers.

20. Decreasing free food distributions is a priority to be accomplished through food-for-work schemes during the transition from emergency to development, as part of the peace-building process. The involvement of non-governmental organizations in a coordinated reduction of free food distribution will be important for the success of this effort. Local purchasing of food commodities by the donor community should be adopted so as to protect local markets from excessive food aid and to redistribute products from surplus to deficit areas.

21. Nutritional rehabilitation programmes were a major priority and concern at the time of the signing of the peace agreement. Widespread malnutrition as a result of war and drought had been documented throughout the country, thereby requiring supplemental feeding programmes on a significant scale. With increased food aid coverage as well as improved household-level food production since the signing of the peace agreement, average national nutritional levels have returned to normal after the emergency and drought. A total of 5,000 tons of commodities of high nutritional value have been requested in 1994/95 for nutritional intervention programmes and hospital feeding in areas where pockets of malnutrition exist.

22. Market food aid needs were determined to be 417,000 tons of cereal for the 1993/94 marketing year. However, arrivals registered by the Ministry of Commerce through April 1994 totalled only 161,500 tons, owing to delayed

arrivals, to the fact that many pledges were rolled over to 1994/95, to some local surpluses of maize and to the transfer of food stocks from market aid to emergency relief.

23. The FAO/WFP crop and food supply assessment mission estimated market food needs at 227,000 tons of maize, 85,000 tons of wheat and 40,000 tons of rice for the coming marketing year, in order to support and stabilize markets in deficit areas. However, these needs are not included in the consolidated humanitarian assistance programme for 1994, as market food aid is now considered to be a regular programme not linked to emergency relief and humanitarian assistance needs.

24. The importation of other non-food items such as seeds and tools was included within the 1993/94 consolidated humanitarian assistance programme, for which $1.5 million had been committed and disbursed by the end of the programme year on 30 April 1994. This category of support is also no longer included within the 1994 humanitarian assistance programme.

C. Non-food relief items

25. The distribution of non-food relief items targets the most vulnerable persons in previously inaccessible areas and resettling displaced persons who lack basic household necessities. A total of $6.5 million was pledged during the 1992/93 period, while $12.2 million was pledged for this category of assistance within the 1993/94 consolidated humanitarian assistance programme. More than 1 million relief and survival items have been distributed to the most needy persons since the signing of the peace agreement.

26. The distribution of humanitarian assistance to ex-RENAMO areas has been a priority during the 1993/94 programme year, supplying numerous areas that had been impossible or difficult to reach for many years. More than 20 agencies have been involved in the distribution of close to 450,000 non-food relief items such as blankets, clothing, soap and kitchen utensils in 37 districts over the period from October 1992 to April 1994.

27. The emergency stockpile project, operated by the Department of Humanitarian Affairs in cooperation with the Government emergency relief agency, has contributed substantially to the relief and survival of populations in both Government and ex-RENAMO areas. Various items, including zinc roofing sheets, clothing sets, blankets, kitchen sets and tents, have been distributed. In special cases, small generators and water tanks have also been provided. A total of 508 tons of these items was distributed to 185,000 beneficiaries in 1993, and the plan is to continue to deliver such items throughout 1994 using commitments that have been carried over from the previous year. Following the destruction caused by cyclone Nadia, the emergency stockpile project of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs provided 58 tons of relief items. It is estimated that 150,000 persons beyond the reach of the emergency stockpile project will need relief and survival items valued at $3.8 million.

D. Transportation of internally displaced persons

28. The resettlement of internally displaced persons is characterized by spontaneous movement, with only a small portion requiring assistance. By May 1994, over 40,000 internally displaced persons had been transported and resettled with assistance from the International Organization of Migration (IOM). Only 140,000 (4 per cent) out of the total of 3.7 million displaced persons are expected to require transport. Past experience has shown that, overall, 28 per cent of the internally displaced leave the province of their present residence, with 18 per cent moving to a neighbouring province and 10 per cent going to a distant province. The majority, 72 per cent, move to another district within the province they are in.

29. To facilitate family reunification and long distance travel arrangements, a network of IOM-supervised transit centres has been established throughout the country. Considerable energy has been devoted to coordination with non-governmental organizations and other partners who have the capacity to ensure that resettling persons have the basic conditions necessary for their successful reinstallation. In cases where no organization is available to meet a particular need, IOM intervenes directly.

30. Financial needs within the 1993/94 consolidated humanitarian assistance programme were calculated at $7.4 million of which $2.5 million have been committed, including $2.3 million, which have been obligated for disbursement. After a review of needs and lower-than-expected average transport costs, financial requirements to cover the transportation of an additional 100,000 persons over the period from May to December 1994 have been calculated at $2.7 million.

E. Repatriation of refugees

31. Between the signing of the general peace agreement in October 1992 and the end of June 1994, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) estimated that 867,000 Mozambican refugees had already returned. Most have returned spontaneously, but 40,000 were brought back in organized repatriations from Zimbabwe, Zambia, Swaziland and South Africa.

32. In 1994, UNHCR entered into the second phase of its programme to step up the repatriation of the 725,000 refugees still residing in six neighbouring countries. The movements were accelerated after the April harvest and are expected to continue to be heavy until the beginning of the next planting season in September/October 1994, with lighter movements following in November and December. At least another 350,000 refugees are expected to return by the end of the year. It is expected that the remaining refugee population still residing in the countries of asylum at the end of 1994 will be repatriated during 1995. This will particularly concern South Africa, which, in December 1994, will still host a significant number of Mozambican refugees.

33. UNHCR has estimated the total cost of the Mozambique repatriation and reintegration operation in all involved countries at $203 million over the three-year period from 1993 to 1995. The first appeal was launched in May 1993,

for which UNHCR received contributions amounting to $52 million. In February 1994, UNHCR appealed for $103 million for the 1994 portion of the programme. The budget required for Mozambique alone from May to December 1994 is estimated at $51 million, including $26 million in repatriation costs, $22 million for the reintegration of returnees and a further $2.5 million required for support to the government unit responsible for refugees.

34. During 1993, cross border coordination mechanisms were established at the field level, including joint assessment missions and regular coordination meetings with operational partners. District authorities of asylum countries met regularly with officials from Mozambique, UNHCR, IOM, WFP and non-governmental organizations to decide on operational and logistics issues with a direct bearing on the acceleration and coordination of the various repatriation exercises. Within the overall repatriation operation of UNHCR, IOM handles the transport of refugees in the organized repatriations from South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania and Malawi. WFP closely coordinates programming on the transfer of food supplies from countries of asylum to Mozambique, while non-governmental organizations implement much of the actual reintegration programmes.

35. UNHCR has elaborated a reintegration strategy and is now discussing it with the appropriate Mozambican authorities, with the aim of incorporating the strategy into the national planning process. While continuing to finance quick impact projects in the areas that receive refugees, UNHCR will also be phasing out its activities where reintegration programmes have been, or will soon be, completed.

F. Support for reintegration

36. Even during the war, considerable international assistance was provided for the provision of basic services to the displaced populations. Emergency relief must respond to immediate needs while at the same time building the foundation for longer-term development. Seed and tool distribution, health services, primary school education and water supply projects formed an important part of the Mozambique emergency programme before the signing of the peace agreement.

37. The signing of the peace agreement set off large scale population movements, which continue today. Since October 1992, more than 2.7 million internally displaced persons have resettled within the country, while an additional 867,000 refugees have returned from neighbouring countries. This has created an enormous pressure to expand the delivery of services to areas that had been virtually abandoned for up to a decade. The first waves of resettlers moved into relatively close and secure areas, often sending only one family member at first if their destination was more remote. Now that demobilization has begun, confidence is increasing among resettlers. Border areas are being cleared of land-mines which will further stimulate movements of both refugees and displaced persons.

38. United Nations agencies, bilateral donors and non-governmental organizations have supported many initiatives to rehabilitate social infrastructure as the first phase of longer-term reconstruction. Many were

area-based programmes concentrated in the provinces of Manica, Zambézia, Nampula and Tete. UNHCR has supported the resettlement of returning refugees by rehabilitating basic services in major areas of return under its quick impact programme, implemented through 20 non-governmental organizations.

39. Reintegration of internally displaced persons, returning refugees and, most recently, demobilized soldiers and their families, must take place within their communities. More than 30 organizations started area-based programmes in the most affected areas during 1993/94. Tete, Manica and Zambézia have benefited the most from these initiatives, since they are the areas most affected by the influx of resettling families. Niassa Province will be receiving an increased influx of returnees, as will Inhambane and Cabo Delgado. These provinces have few non-governmental organizations supporting community-based development programmes and will therefore require increases in such assistance in 1994.

40. In the 1993/94 consolidated humanitarian assistance programme, $23 million was committed and $19 million obligated for disbursement for these activities. Many of these projects will continue throughout 1994 and into 1995, focusing on the community as a whole without differentiating among categories of beneficiaries. Increasing food production through the distribution of seeds and tools is a common element of such projects, as is the rehabilitation of social infrastructure. Such programmes should fall within the national planning process in the future. Therefore, although continued support is clearly needed, these activities are no longer included in the consolidated humanitarian assistance programme for May to December 1994. These needs were presented to the international community at the 1993 Consultative Group meeting in Paris, and revised needs will be presented by the Government in December 1994.

1. Agriculture

41. The agricultural season in Mozambique starts in October/November and goes through April/May. The war and drought seriously affected local food supplies and reduced the number of livestock from 2 million to a few hundred thousand. The focus of the rehabilitation programme has been to supply basic agricultural inputs to the family sector, which produces most staple foods in the country. The signing of the peace agreement in October 1992 opened up the possibility of getting seeds and agricultural hand tools to areas that had previously been inaccessible. A total of 16,600 tons of seed and over 1 million tools were distributed in 1992/93 to the affected rural areas, including RENAMO-controlled areas. The principal donors were Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United States and the European Economic Community. This expanded seed distribution accounted for the increased agricultural production, which reduced significantly the food aid requirements.

42. Given the resettlement of over 3 million Mozambicans, the seed requirements for 1993/94 were doubled, as was the response from the international community. The 1993/94 crop season was marked by the most ambitious seed and tool distribution operation ever undertaken in Mozambique. Consistent with Mozambique's policy of promoting household-level food security, the operation oversaw the distribution of 33,000 tons of seed and nearly 5 million tools to over 1 million beneficiary families.

43. Seeds and tools were distributed in 45 districts, including ex-RENAMO zones, some for the first time. Beneficiaries were able to open up new lands for cultivation, or at least replenish exhausted seed stocks. Refugees returning from Malawi, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Tanzania also received seeds and tools, mainly at transit centres, but sometimes at their final destinations. The province of Tete alone, which had the most returnees, was covered by some 300 distribution points. The major donors for this effort included Denmark, Germany, Italy, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United States and EEC. Non-governmental organizations were the major implementing partners in this endeavour. Seeds provided in 1993/94 should have been sufficient to cover about 1.1 million hectares, using a generous estimate of the amount of seed needed per hectare.

44. Despite substantial inputs in the 1993/94 agricultural campaign, crop production has been seriously affected by erratic rainfall and dry spells during critical weeks. As a result, the much larger area planted this year will yield a slightly smaller harvest of maize and cassava than the year before. Maize production is estimated at 527,000 tons, or 1 per cent below last year, and cassava production at 3,295,000 tons, or 6 per cent below last year. The reduction in maize production has seriously undermined the much better harvests of other cereals and pulses, resulting in a net increase in total production of only 7 per cent overall, as forecast in the report of the FAO/WFP crop and food supply assessment mission.

45. Estimates for the 1994/95 crop season have been made after considering the various population groups in need of agricultural inputs. These include internally displaced persons going back to their original places, returnee families, demobilizing soldiers, victims of cyclone Nadia and drought-affected populations. It is estimated that a total of 550,000 families will require assistance in the form of seeds and tools. Calculations are made at the rate of 25 kilograms of seed and 5 tools per family. The estimated cost of the programme is $17.6 million, including $14.6 million for seeds and $3 million for tools.

2. Health

46. Between 30 and 50 per cent of rural health facilities were looted, destroyed or forced to close during the war. Before the signing of the peace agreement, rehabilitation projects focused on the existing health facilities, especially those damaged during hostilities. After the peace accord, the Government, donors and implementing agencies prioritized the reactivation of essential services in rural areas where the resettlement of the population is taking place.

47. In 1992/93, the assistance in the health areas focused on emergency services, vaccination campaigns, and supply of vital drugs and medicines. Of the $7.2 million required, $5.7 million was pledged by Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States, EEC and WHO. The expansion of the rural health network in the post-conflict situation is a prerequisite for increasing health service coverage. Many new areas have become accessible where no health care was previously delivered. As of July 1994, at least 37 agencies and

non-governmental organizations were operating in ex-RENAMO areas in 51 districts. This expansion of services should continue throughout 1994 as accessibility increases and stability is consolidated. Special programmes are being developed to assist in the integration of RENAMO health workers and services into the national health system. The updated 1993/94 consolidated humanitarian assistance programme defined priority needs totalling $52 million for health. Of this, $33 million was committed, including $19 million obligated for disbursement, by the close of the programme year. Over $18 million of the total was committed to rural health care and rehabilitation. Much of this programming will carry over throughout 1994.

48. The National Reconstruction Plan has targeted some 220 primary health units for rehabilitation or reconstruction in 1994, a target which it appears will be reached. More than 30 agencies and non-governmental organizations are currently involved in the rehabilitation of the health network countrywide. For instance, 23 health posts have already been rehabilitated in border districts to support the reintegration of returnees, and several more are targeted for rehabilitation under UNHCR's quick impact programme in 1994/95. Increased drug availability needs to be ensured through an extended distribution network. Drug requirements of $9 million were included in the 1993/94 consolidated programme, including the supply of essential drug programme (EDP) kits to primary health units in rural areas, as well as drugs for specific programmes such as leprosy and tuberculosis or in response to epidemics such as cholera or dysentery. These needs will continue throughout 1994, in particular for EDP kits. Overall requirements of close to $24 million must be met through import support programmes and bilateral or multilateral agreements.

49. Just under 20,000 cholera cases were reported in 1993, down from more than 30,000 in 1992, but this has been offset by an outbreak of dysentery in all provinces in 1993; 47,000 cases were reported. WHO has assisted the Ministry of Health in epidemiological monitoring and in the provision of cholera drug kits. Support has also been given to strengthen the emergency management capacity of the Ministry.

50. Denmark, Switzerland and UNICEF, in particular, are supporting the recurrent health budget and channelling funds to provincial authorities. A decentralization programme has been put in place that aims at improving the allocation and use of resources at the provincial level by strengthening provincial health management. The health portion of the 1994 consolidated humanitarian assistance programme has defined only additional needs to support the resettlement in rural areas of internally displaced families, returning refugees and demobilized soldiers - needs which are not already contemplated within national reconstruction or sectoral investment plans. These additional requirements have been assessed at $12 million for the period from May to December 1994. They reflect emergency needs for recurrent expenditure in the expanded health network, as well as increased demand for services. Some funds have been allocated for the reactivation of health units in underserved rural areas, including ex-RENAMO areas not targeted in other plans. Funds are also allocated for training activities targeting RENAMO health workers, in order to facilitate the integration of RENAMO health services into the national health system.

3. Water

51. The war in Mozambique had a disastrous effect on the provision of water, especially in rural areas. The situation was compounded by the 1991/92 drought, which left many shallow wells dry and further reduced the water supply for the rural population. The 1992/93 Mozambique drought emergency appeal placed a major priority on expansion of water sources. Of the $8.2 million requested for priority water supply schemes, there were pledges for $7.4 million. UNICEF was the primary implementer, utilizing funds from Canada, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United States and from its own sources.

52. The target for 1993/95, is to provide a total of about 6,000 new or rehabilitated water sources (2,000 per year) to support the resettlement process, including the placement of hand pumps on existing wells that lack them. At the beginning of 1993 this appeared to be a fairly realistic target, with substantial sums promised for the purchase of drilling rigs and vehicles. However, the calculation of financial requirements in the water sector for 1993/94 totalling $14.4 million was based on the national cost per well constructed and excluded the considerable overhead of the non-governmental organizations, which received most of the funding and then subcontracted with the national rural water company, PRONAR, to do the work. More than 50 per cent of the requirements was for equipment such as vehicles and drilling rigs needed to dig and drill larger numbers of wells and boreholes.

53. Of the $14.4 million required for the water sector in the consolidated humanitarian programme for 1993/94, some $12.9 million had been committed by donors as of the close of the programme year, and virtually all of it obligated for disbursement. Most of the money will be spent by the end of 1994, with only one or two projects continuing into early 1995. Without investment in equipment, little more can be accomplished in the second half of 1994 than was done in the same period in 1993. Needs for May to December 1994 total $13.4 million, including $11 million needed for the procurement of equipment, drilling rigs and trucks.

4. Education and social welfare

54. The reopening of schools is a major component of national reconstruction in both Government and ex-RENAMO areas. Less than half of Mozambique's children aged 6 to 11 attend school. The situation is even more serious because many displaced persons and returnees are returning to rural areas, where the majority of primary schools were destroyed or closed during the war. About 1.2 million students and 20,000 teachers were forced out of the schools between 1983 and 1991. Tete Province was the most affected, with 98 per cent of its primary schools closed or destroyed. During the war, support for education concentrated on the supply of school books and materials for the displaced children.

55. The humanitarian assistance programme included a requirement of $9.5 million for classroom construction, kits for teachers and pupils and support to provincial authorities. Donors had committed $4.2 million by the closing of the programme year at the end of April 1994. Rural school reconstruction is also included in medium-term reconstruction programmes

supported by the World Bank, UNICEF, UNDP, WFP and other United Nations and bilateral agencies. Most area-based programmes of non-governmental organizations also include school reconstruction.

56. At least 200,000 children of primary school age have returned to their home districts since the peace accord, increasing demands on the much-reduced infrastructure. Data on ex-RENAMO areas indicate that the situation there is at least as bad as in Government areas, and at times much worse. In some localities and districts most of the schools require either major renovation or complete reconstruction. Support for the education sector during 1993/94 concentrated on renovation or construction of schools and classrooms. In the six provinces for which the United Nations Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination has reliable data, more than 40 organizations will renovate or construct a total of 456 schools, or 790 classrooms, by the end of 1994. Few donors and implementors, however, have made provisions for school books and furniture, the construction of teachers' houses or for improvement of the quality of education. Such support is urgently required, since fiscal constraints prevent such start-up costs from being absorbed by the Government's budget.

57. Tete Province, where the influx of returning refugees is greatest, has received the most support during 1993/94, with 171 schools and 121 classrooms renovated or built. During 1993, UNHCR, which supported the primary schooling of Mozambican refugees in Malawi, financed the reconstruction of 87 classrooms in border districts inside Tete Province. With this level of expansion there is intense pressure to increase the number of teachers, creating additional demands on overstretched public budgets. For the remainder of 1994, the consolidated humanitarian assistance programme has targeted start-up costs for schools in resettled areas, such as kits for teachers, building materials for teachers' houses, support for the upgrading of teachers at the provincial and district levels, and the provision of pedagogical supervision, bicycles, textbooks and sports equipment. Total costs are estimated at $3.2 million. Bilateral donors are encouraged to cover these additional recurrent expenditures, especially the salaries of teachers, when they are supporting the construction of school buildings.

5. Road rehabilitation

58. Road rehabilitation is necessary for the post-war resettlement. The National Directorate of Roads and Bridges within the Ministry of Construction and Water is in charge of road reconstruction and has identified priority roads for repair throughout the country. Funding requirements for this sector in the consolidated programme of 1993/94 were estimated at $35 million. As at 30 April 1994, commitments exceeded these requirements by $14 million. Since this funding will cover work well into 1995, the sector is not included in the 1994 consolidated humanitarian assistance programme. However, the road sector requires long-term planning. There is still a shortfall of $25 million against plans from now until early 1996.

59. Roads to be rehabilitated with financing from Germany include 838 km in Tete Province and 1,049 km in Manica. The International Development

Agency (IDA) is funding the rehabilitation of 547 km in Nampula Province, 1,084 km in Niassa and 824 km in Cabo Delgado. The Swedish International Development Agency and IDA are supporting the rehabilitation of 528 km in Inhambane Province, 485 km in Maputo Province and 966 km in Gaza Province. The National Directorate of Roads and Bridges has put out tenders for this work. Contractors have already been selected for 746 km of road works funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in the Zambezi Valley. Work began in April, covering Tete, Sofala and Zambézia Provinces including rehabilitation of the Sena bridge. Twelve non-governmental organizations are involved in road repairs in six provinces, complementing work in other sectors by providing access to the project sites and facilitating food and other deliveries. UNHCR has supported 267 km of road repairs for the benefit of returning refugees.

6. Reintegration of demobilized soldiers

60. During 1994, programmes to support the reintegration of demobilizing Government and RENAMO soldiers into their home communities were developed under United Nations coordination, with substantial support from the international community. The reintegration of demobilized soldiers begins with the actual demobilization process. Once the soldiers arrive in the assembly areas they benefit from an information programme on social reintegration which was designed to prepare them for civilian life. The Ministry of Finance, with the support of the Technical Unit of ONUMOZ for demobilization, has paid subsidies to all demobilized soldiers and cooperation has been excellent.

61. The first task has been the transport of the demobilized soldiers to their destination. IOM is transporting the soldiers with eligible family members and personal belongings from the assembly areas to their places of resettlement. Once established in their district of choice, ex-soldiers benefit from other general support programmes, including the provision of seeds and tools and access to emergency food distribution. It is anticipated that many who return to rural areas will subsequently also benefit from area-based programmes and labour-intensive projects. Institutionally, the central-level Commission for Reintegration has been operational for over a year and has established 11 provincial commissions for reintegration. IOM has implemented an information and referral service to support all the provincial commissions by linking demobilized soldiers to reintegration programmes and providing them with counselling and information.

62. Other programmes being prepared for demobilized soldiers include an extended cash payment scheme, small economic activity promotion through the provision of vocational kits and training and a quick-action community-based fund. The extended cash payment or reintegration support scheme provides a subsidy for 18 months, based on actual salary levels. The reintegration support scheme, implemented by UNDP, commences upon completion of the Government's six-month subsidy programme, giving each demobilized soldier a total of two years of subsidies. The payments are made through the local branch of the Banco Popular de Desenvolvimento, which has the greatest national coverage. While the reintegration support scheme is designed to respond to the immediate needs of the demobilized soldier, the project for economic activity promotion is more developmental. The $3 million start-up budget will finance several sub-projects

concentrating on training and vocational kits. The training fund is for vocational and entrepreneurial training by supporting institutions, with payments based on quotas for the enrolment of ex-soldiers. Vocational kits of tools and basic equipment will be provided to supplement the training. Demobilized soldiers with the aptitude and interest may also be assisted in accessing existing credit schemes.

63. The International Labour Organization (ILO), through a UNDP trust fund, will provide technical support for training and the provision of kits. ILO will also provide a management component to facilitate coordination of the principal activities of the Commission for Reintegration. Finally, a provincial fund for the reintegration of demobilized soldiers is being prepared. This fund will be managed at the provincial level to promote community-oriented development projects to enable quick responses to social friction involving demobilized soldiers. Job creation is the primary concern, channelled through multilateral organizations such as IOM, as well as bilateral agencies and non-governmental organizations. A lesson drawn from the experience of other countries is that the social and economic reintegration of demobilized soldiers requires both quick action projects and longer-term efforts. The majority of these programmes are expected to last 18 months, with funding requirements totalling $47 million. Over $30 million have been committed, with the largest shortfall being for vocational training, kits and the provincial fund.

7. Mine clearance

64. It is estimated that there are up to 2 million uncleared land-mines scattered throughout Mozambique. Following the signing of the peace agreement, the United Nations was asked to provide assistance for mine clearance activities and for the establishment of a national de-mining capacity. Accordingly, the Security Council approved mine clearance as part of the ONUMOZ mandate. A total of $11 million was set aside in the ONUMOZ budget for this purpose, and a further $7.5 million was contributed to the trust fund of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs by Italy, the Netherlands and Sweden. The mine-clearance programme includes information, survey, training, clearance and coordination elements. In addition, Mozambique has benefited from some bilateral assistance for dealing with the land-mine problem.

65. Overall management of the Mozambique mine-clearance programme was originally assigned to UNDP in October 1993 as part of its mine-clearance project in Mozambique. Regrettably, inordinate delays were experienced in the implementation of the programme. In May 1994, an accelerated six-month plan was put into place and the United Nations Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination assumed responsibility to ensure that the objectives of the ONUMOZ mandate in the area of mine clearance could be realized in a timely manner. For this purpose, a Deputy Director of the United Nations Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination was appointed to take charge of the coordination and management of the de-mining programme.

66. The British non-governmental organization, Halo Trust, was contracted by UNDP to carry out a national survey of the mine situation, with funding from the trust fund of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs. The cost of the survey,

which was completed in July 1994, was $420,000. The results of the survey have been published by the United Nations Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination. UNDP/Office for Project Services (OPS) also contracted for the clearance of 2,000 kilometres of priority roads in Manica and Sofala Provinces at a cost of $4.8 million. Funding for this contract was provided from ONUMOZ and the trust fund of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs and activities began in July 1994. The clearance of a further 2,000 kilometres of priority roads in the central region is being carried out by the RONCO company, with funding provided by USAID. Under both contracts, Mozambican personnel are being trained to carry out the de-mining work, and trained mine-detector dogs are used as part of the process.

67. The Norwegian non-governmental organization Norwegians People's Aid, funded by the Government of Norway, first started operating in Tete Province clearing tracks and areas to facilitate the return of refugees from Malawi. The Norwegians People's Aid has now expanded its operation to Maputo Province and other border provinces, with additional funding provided by ONUMOZ. The Norwegians People's Aid has trained some 300 Mozambican de-miners. Halo Trust, in a project separate from its national survey and funded by the Government of the United Kingdom, has trained three teams of Mozambican de-miners and is working in Zambézia Province, clearing routes that are important in connection with the work of other British non-governmental organizations. UNHCR has been carrying out a mine-awareness education campaign, including the training of mine-awareness instructors in countries of asylum, and is cooperating with non-governmental organizations on mine-awareness both through direct instruction and a mass media campaign. UNICEF is also carrying out mine-awareness education inside Mozambique as a component of its other educational programmes.

68. The Mine-clearance Training Centre was originally established by ONUMOZ at Beira, but was subsequently relocated to Tete. It is staffed by military personnel provided as instructors by Australia, Bangladesh, the Netherlands and New Zealand. Under the accelerated plan, the Centre will have trained 450 Mozambican de-miners and supervisors, surveyors and instructors by the end of November 1994. The project is funded by ONUMOZ. The facility will be taken over by the Government of Mozambique as part of its de-mining programme after the ONUMOZ mandate is completed. The United Nations-trained de-miners will be deployed in 15 teams to carry out de-mining activities. Equipment for the teams has been provided by ONUMOZ. Commercial supervisors have also been contracted to supervise the teams in the field, but they will eventually be replaced as Mozambican supervisors become available. The first teams should be deployed by mid-September to undertake de-mining in Maputo Province, one of the most severely affected in Mozambique.

69. The clearance of the land-mines, which are impeding the economic and social development of Mozambique, will require a number of years. It is hoped that the Mozambican national capacity can eventually encompass all of the Mozambicans who have been engaged in mine-awareness and clearance efforts. The establishment of a national government entity, which is to assume responsibility for the de-mining programmes upon the expiry of the ONUMOZ mandate, has unfortunately also suffered delays. Additional technical and financial assistance will clearly be required after November 1994. Before that time, however, required managerial capacities must be created and a management training programme should

be in place that would provide operational and financial management capacities and thus set the stage for the eventual assumption of full responsibility by the Government of Mozambique.

G. United Nations support for development activities

70. Mozambique is one of the largest recipients of foreign aid in Africa. According to data compiled by the UNDP Country Office for its Development Cooperation Report 1991, total reported external assistance amounted to $991 million in 1991 ($1,066 million in 1990), corresponding to $69 per capita. In 1991 (the last year for which UNDP produced a Development Cooperation Report), 33 per cent of total external assistance disbursements were classified as programme/budgetary aid and balance-of-payments support; 26 per cent as technical cooperation; 21.9 per cent as food aid and emergency relief assistance; and 19.2 per cent as investment project assistance. Bilateral donors accounted for 63.8 per cent of total disbursements reported to UNDP for 1991, the United Nations system for 17.2 per cent, other multilateral organizations for 13.3 per cent and non-governmental organizations for 5.8 per cent.

71. The 1993 Consultative Group meeting, organized by the World Bank, estimated external financing requirements for 1994 to be $1,089 million, excluding $405 million in debt relief, but including the special programmes stemming from the implementation of the peace agreement dealing with demobilization, de-mining, reintegration, resettlement, elections and non-food relief items. A total of $1,043 million was pledged at the Consultative Group meeting by the donor community. Mozambique is an active borrower from the International Development Association (IDA) facility of the World Bank. A total of 20 projects are currently being implemented with loans from the World Bank.

72. The net indicative planning figure (IPF) resources of the UNDP Fourth Country Programme 1993-1997 ($90.5 million) are targeted at strengthening institutional and human capacities in support of the transition processes and national programmes of Mozambique. The country programme areas of concentration are: poverty alleviation and post-war rehabilitation; economic and financial management; and environment and natural resources management. With regard to national reconstruction,, besides ongoing assistance to reconstruction planning, UNDP is engaged in supporting Mozambique in several initiatives that specifically target poverty alleviation, post-war rehabilitation and facilitation of resettlement and reintegration of displaced people, returning refugees and demobilized troops in the rural areas into the productive process. With respect to UNDP-administered funds, the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) is funding a successful pilot project in integrated village development for increased food production by women that focuses on access to rural credit. Involvement of the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) in Mozambique dates only from 1989 and concentrates on feeder-road rehabilitation implemented by ILO and rural water supply projects implemented by UNICEF in the northern provinces. UNV specialists have been closely linked with IPF activities as a means of providing cost-effective technical assistance.

73. WFP assistance to Mozambique during the period 1992-1994 has been predominantly for returnees, displaced people, drought-affected families and demobilized soldiers. During this period, WFP provided 500,000 tons of various commodities and related transport and handling costs worth $232 million. WFP has also been involved in the support of various developmental activities. The main areas of concentration continue to be assistance to the social sectors, education, health, rehabilitation of feeder roads and support to basic urban services in Maputo City. WFP assistance during the period under review amounted to $37 million. A new development project, which gives major emphasis to rehabilitation of health and school facilities, is being prepared with the World Bank as an interface between emergency and development, to begin in early 1995.

74. For several years, UNHCR had a very limited programme of assistance for spontaneous returnees from neighbouring countries of asylum. Encouraged by the peace negotiations between the Government and RENAMO, UNHCR started preparations in 1992 for an integrated regional plan of action for the repatriation of 1.5 million refugees. A memorandum of understanding between the Government of Mozambique and UNHCR was signed in March 1993 which provided the overall framework for repatriation activities inside Mozambique. UNHCR estimated the total cost of the operation for the period 1993-1995 as $203 million, of which $100 million is for activities within Mozambique.

75. UNICEF support for development activities in the 1992-1994 period covers the sectors of health and nutrition, water and sanitation, education, rural development, children in difficult circumstances, information and social planning. Health programmes include maternal and child health, primary health care, essential drugs programmes, health education, nutrition and the rehabilitation of rural health infrastructures. The water programmes are designed to increase the number of clean water sources, primarily in rural areas. Area-based rural development programmes are concentrated in six districts in Inhambane, Manica and Zambézia Provinces.

76. The programme of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) over the period 1992-1994 totalled $12 million, with additional support from UNDP of $8.7 million. The largest project is the development of an eight-year national family sector agricultural programme to begin in 1995. Other areas of importance have been early warning systems for food security, forestry and fisheries management, aquaculture training and extension, and the supply of root crop vegetative material for resettling families.

77. The Third Country Programme 1992-1994 of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) aims to assist the Government in achieving more balanced population trends and distribution in maternal and infant mortality and morbidity through continuing improvement in the quality and coverage of maternal and child health and family planning services and promoting the status of women through the elimination of practices that hinder their participation in population and development activities.

78. The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) has been assisting the Government, with funding from UNDP, to define an industrial development policy. UNIDO funded and executed a project to formulate an environmentally sustainable industrial development programme in Mozambique.

During 1992/93, an important area of activity was the promotion and development of small-scale industries through the execution of a UNDP-funded pilot project in Nampula Province.

79. Within the framework of the Global Programme on AIDS, the World Health Organization (WHO) has been supporting the national AIDS control programme since its inception in 1988. Through the regular budget of $4.2 million for the period 1992-1995, WHO is supporting the Mozambican Health Ministry through a number of health programmes in the area of development assistance.

80. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is reinforcing its programmes in the country through policy and technical support to the national educational authorities. Educational projects are being designed within the framework of the education sector development strategy. In particular, initiatives are under way to assist Mozambican refugees returning from Malawi and Zimbabwe. Furthermore, negotiations are currently under way with the European Union in order to secure funding for education rehabilitation in Mozambique (emergency school reconstruction and supplies).

III. ASSISTANCE TO THE VICTIMS OF CYCLONE NADIA

81. Cyclone Nadia hit Mozambique in March 1994, affecting several northern provinces. The province of Nampula was hardest hit, with 13 districts suffering heavy damage. More than 900,000 persons either lost their crops or housing according to an assessment mission of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs following the cyclone. The recorded death toll was 52, with 316 people injured. The disaster regrettably came soon after the war's end, and after the recent resettlement of many of the provinces' internally displaced. Many schools, health posts and roads - already woefully inadequate - were demolished. Power and water supplies were cut off to urban and peri-urban areas as a result of the destruction of electricity, water pump and piping networks.

82. In the first days following this calamity, the United Nations Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination, with the logistical support of ONUMOZ, organized flights of 200 tons of emergency relief supplies provided from the Department of Humanitarian Affairs and government stockpiles, as well as by non-governmental organizations and bilateral donors. In addition to food, medicines, relief and survival items, roofing sheets, tubes and generators were transported to the affected areas.

83. The damage to the cashew trees, which are the foundation of the rural cash economy, will have an impact for many years. In the affected areas, damage to the trees was between 80 and 90 per cent, and it will take from five to eight years for new trees to become productive after they are planted. Relief and reconstruction in the wake of the cyclone is well under way. Immediate food assistance was required for 80,000 persons. A total of $2.3 million of relief assistance was requested to supplement ongoing humanitarian programmes in the affected areas. By September 1994, donations totalling $1.6 million had been made available by donor Governments and United Nations agencies.

IV. INFORMATION PROVIDED BY MEMBER STATES

84. In addition to information provided in various parts of this report on humanitarian assistance provided by donor Governments, the following information has been made available by Member States to the Secretariat.

Denmark

85. In 1993, a total of 42 million Danish kroner in humanitarian grants was provided, out of which 25 million was channelled through United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations. By mid-1994, a grant of 2.1 million Danish kroner was provided for relief operations following the damage caused by cyclone Nadia. Furthermore, 13 million Danish kroner are being granted through Danish non-governmental organizations this year, and it is also expected that 6 million Danish kroner will be channelled through UNHCR to assist refugees and displaced persons. Additionally, a special allocation of 50 million Danish kroner was made to support demobilization and reintegration efforts and rehabilitation activities.

Finland

86. During 1993, humanitarian assistance valued at 5 million Fmk was provided through various humanitarian organizations.

Germany

87. For the reporting period, relief supplies with a total value of 1 million DM were provided through United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations. A total of 129.3 million DM was provided for various reconstruction and reintegration programmes in 1993, with a further 4.5 million DM having been provided thus far in 1994. Food aid, with a total value of 18 million DM, has also been supplied.

Namibia

88. A contribution of $1,000 has been made to the United Nations trust fund for Mozambique and arrangements are currently being made for a contribution to be made to the 1994 appeal for the repatriation and reintegration of Mozambican refugees of UNHCR.

Norway

89. Donations amounting to a total of 17.7 million Norwegian kroner have been made available through United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations.

Portugal

90. Within the framework of the donors conference held at Rome in December 1992, a total of $4.5 million has been granted for reintegration programmes, including rehabilitation activities, reintegration of demobilized soldiers and emergency food aid. In addition, a sum of $2.7 million has been raised for projects in the health and education sectors in Mozambique and Angola to be implemented by non-governmental organizations.

Spain

91. Following the damage caused by cyclone Nadia, relief items valued at 16 million pesetas have been provided.

Switzerland

92. In 1993, assistance provided to Mozambique amounted to 9.1 million Swiss francs, with a further 5.5 million having been provided in the first six months of 1994. Resources have been channelled through the International Committee of the Red Cross, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

93. During the financial year 1 April 1994 to 31 March 1994, the United Kingdom spent over 30 million pounds sterling on bilateral assistance to Mozambique, covering balance-of-payment support, project aid, technical assistance and humanitarian aid.